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CHINESE REDS SIT DOWN IN U.N. Vyshinsky Brands United States As Taiwan Aggressor

COMMENT

Government's endeavour to rouse closer public interest in the Colony's educational facilities by inaugurating an Education Week will commend itself to parents and to all who strive to foster cultural and social advancement.

Largely, of course, the programmes planned are directed towards the enlightenment of parents and guardians, giving them an insight into modern methods on the academic side of school life and enabling them to become better acquainted with teaching staffs.

For the majority who avail themselves of the opportunity, and have had no recent experience, a visit to a modern school in session is likely to prove an object lesson. Conditions vary, naturally, from school to school, but the standards maintained in Hongkong are, on the whole, refreshingly high.

Appreciation will be gained, too, of the remarkable accomplishment of the Educational Department since the Liberation. There has been much ill-informed criticism of the inadequacy of accommodation, complaints that no room can be found for thousands of children. The fact remains that Hongkong today caters for twice as many pupils as was required prior to the war, despite having to restore the ravages of war, during which the majority of government schools were damaged or destroyed.

When the test made recently, seeking to discover approximately how many children up to 12 were unable to gain entry into a school, revealed a figure slightly over 20,000, this represented no criticism of the authorities, it was no more than a compliment to those responsible for satisfying public needs.

The Director of Education, in promoting this Week for the purpose of giving citizens a more complete picture of what has gone into and goes into the task of converting students into men and women of the world, did so with every reason for assurance that those interested are not likely to be disappointed.

Strangled Four Of Her Children

Flensburg, Nov. 27. The police here said today that a 41-year-old woman had confessed to strangling four of her children because she could not support them. She had told the police that two other children had died from natural causes. —Reuter.

SHARP GUN BATTLE IN TAKULING

On the alert, the New Territories Police under Mr D. G. MacPherson, District Superintendent of N. T., ambushed a gang of six armed men in Ta Ku Ling near the border this morning.

The gun battle was the second engaged by the N.T. Police within the last 24 hours.

The Police engaged the six heavily armed men at Crown Ridge, Ta Ku Ling, early 4 a.m. today.

The fight lasted about 20 minutes during which the Police killed one, wounded another and captured two more. The other two managed to escape, but the Police are combing the nearby hills to locate them.

Loses Some Of Composure

Ausburg, Bavaria, Nov. 27. Ilse Koch, the notorious "mistress" of Buchenwald concentration camp, lost some of her composure tonight towards the end of the first day of her fresh trial for atrocious charges.

She kept taking her handkerchief out of a pocket to wipe perspiration from her hands while the Presiding Judge, Dr Fritz Maginot, was cross-examining her.

There were roars of laughter in the overcrowded court-room when, in replying to one of his questions, she declared: "I never owned a whip and I never saw any ill-treatment of prisoners. I did nothing but take care of my husband and children as becomes a loving wife."

Before that, the red-haired, green-eyed and tight-lipped woman sat unmoved for hours while prosecuting witnesses were heard. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Further Retreat

Ninth Corps, Nov. 28. The United States 24th Division pulled back two miles last night.

Other United Nations troops in the Ninth Corps area also recoiled in front of the heavy enemy attack. —United Press.

Blunt Preliminary Reply By Foster Dulles

Lake Success, Nov. 27.

Chinese Communist delegates attended their first United Nations meeting today and heard Russia brand the United States as an aggressor against their homeland.

Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, was criticising America in the Political Committee when Mr Wu Hsiu-chuan, head of the Chinese People's Republic delegation, walked in with three advisers.

Interrupting his attack on the United States, Mr Vyshinsky welcomed "the representative of the legitimate Chinese Government."

He added, "We welcome Mr Chiang Kai-shek and said that they had elaborated measures for co-operation between their China."

Mr Wu and his colleagues had been telephoned at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel to come to the United Nations. He took a seat by the side of Mr Kenneth Younger, British delegation leader.

Continuing his criticisms of America, Mr Vyshinsky said that in accordance with President Truman's directive of June 27 American forces had started for Formosa, clamped down a blockade and had since been patrolling the waters between the Island and the mainland.

The ports on the Island had been transformed into bases for the American Navy, Mr Vyshinsky charged, and later detachments of the United States Air Forces had moved to Formosa.

"OCCUPATION"

The United States, he said, had thus deliberately and illegally subjected the Island and its territorial waters to occupation as if it were a conquered area.

Formosa, Mr Vyshinsky maintained, was "an ancestral Chinese land and an integral part of China."

He said that the United States and other Allied nations called the Island by its Japanese name of Formosa.

"I shall, however, address myself to the name of Taiwan," Mr Vyshinsky said.

"This is its proper name and we have no right to violate it," he declared.

Mr Vyshinsky said that the United States' "crude acts of aggression" against China were undertaken to bolster the Kuomintang (National Government) regime.

The American Navy and American Air Force had continued to carry out mass transportation of Kuomintang troops in areas of hostilities against the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In fact, they were carrying out their own hostile acts against the Chinese people and the Chinese state, he alleged.

Despite all the efforts of the "American ruling circles" however, they had not succeeded in suppressing the "mighty People's liberation movement."

MACARTHUR TRIP

Mr Vyshinsky referred to the meeting in Formosa a few months ago of General Douglas MacArthur and Generalissimo

The statement that American armed forces only wished to deny the access of the Chinese People's Republic to Formosa was tantamount to a statement that the United States continued deliberately its intervention in the Chinese civil war.

The United States had been revealed, he said, as irreconcilable enemies of the Chinese People's Republic.

Mr Vyshinsky declared, "The Korean events were concocted as a provocation to be used to justify subsequent aggression against China. Nobody has given the United States Government the right to violate the territorial integrity of China."

He further accused the United States of having prepared itself for "aggression" against Formosa before the beginning of the Korean war.

He referred, in particular, to money and armaments supplied by the United States to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his fight against the Communists.

MACARTHUR SPEECH

Mr Vyshinsky made considerable play with General MacArthur's speech (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Indo-China Parleys Prove Heavy Task

Pau, Nov. 27.

A former Prime Minister of France, M. Albert Garraut, presiding at today's final session of the conference between France and the three associated States of Indo-China, denied that there had been serious disagreement between the conference.

The conference opened on June 20 to discuss the setting up of a common Federal economic and administrative services to cover the functions exercised by France over the whole of Indo-China before the transfer of authority to the National Government last year.

Summing up the work of the conference, he said that agreement had been reached between the states on exterior trade, immigration, Customs, reconstruction and postal services.

"France wanted in these talks to be treated as an equal," he

said. "We worked for results and not to play to the gallery." He emphasised that the conference has had to deal with political as well as economic problems.

Each State wanted a fair share in the former Indo-Chinese Federation, and was "suspicious of its neighbour getting preferential treatment." Moreover, the three new States were afraid of witnessing a rebirth of the former French Federation in a disguised form. —Reuter.

MOUNT ETNA BOILS UP AGAIN

Catania, November 27.

Ten thousand-foot Mount Etna, Europe's highest volcano, boiled over again today in its most spectacular eruption in 27 years.

Streams of red hot lava flowed to within less than two miles of the village of Fornazzo.

The mountain spits lava from 37 "mouths," and deadly masses roll into the empty bed of the Fontanello river.

Scientists on the scene said it would take the molten rock about 12 hours to close the river-bed at its present flow. Then it was expected to resume its advance at an average speed of 114 feet per hour. The lava, pushing more than a mile down the side of the mountain, also posed a possible danger to the town of Giarre, with a population of more than 18,000. —United Press.

An avalanche of molten lava was tonight advancing relentlessly towards an isolated group of houses on the north-eastern slope of erupting Mount Etna volcano.

Latest reports from the volcano area indicated that the smoking lava stream would probably spare nearby villages but that by late tomorrow it would have swallowed up some dozen evacuated houses lying in its track.

An official communiqué issued tonight said that the eruption force of the volcano, which has been in action for the past 48 hours, was still increasing in volume though the flow of lava remained constant. —Reuter.

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Hitting The Bottle



Just a bottle-baby at heart, this tiger cub in London Zoo has a blissful moment as he drains milk from the bottle. He's using one paw to get the proper leverage, but sharp claws will swiftly be used if the bottle is withdrawn before he's ready.

GIANT ECONOMIC PLAN TO BATTLE COMMUNISM IN ASIA ON ITS WAY

London, Nov. 27.

Official quarters said today that details of a giant economic plan, costing nearly £2,000,000,000 sterling, to throttle Communism in Southern Asia would be laid before Parliament in a White Paper tomorrow.

The White Paper will be introduced at question time by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, as "one of the historic documents of our time."

The Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr Patrick Gordon Walker, said the White Paper would be based on a report prepared at the meeting of the Commonwealth government Ministers in London in September. The report will be called the "Colombo Plan for co-operative development in South and Southeast Asia" and would detail plans for developing the natural resources of that area, which contains one-quarter of the world's population.

The main objective of the plan was said to be increased production and supplies of food adequate for a population which Mr Gaitskell estimated would increase by 150,000,000 in the next 20 years.

HIGHEST PRIORITY

The Colombo Plan was said to embody "projects of the highest priority" not only for Commonwealth countries but for all countries in Southern Asia in an overall six-year development scheme. The plan would be carried out as far as possible by the governments of the countries concerned, but the plan as a whole would be in close co-ordination with specialised agencies of the United Nations and President Truman's Point IV plan.

The Council for Technical Co-operation, which will administer the plan from headquarters in Colombo, would

consist of one representative of each co-operating government. Officials said the aim of the Council would be to create an international flow of capital to Southern Asia, with the aim of raising the living standard through economic development.

—United Press.

Schumacher Wins Bavaria

Munich, Nov. 27.
Dr Kurt Schumacher's Social Democrats won the Bavarian Parliamentary elections.

The final tabulation of votes today showed the Bavarian Party, a separatist right-wing, behind the Social Democrats in second place, followed by the Refugee Bloc.

The Communists had very little support.

The Social Democrats hailed their success as a new victory for their "go slow" policy on rearmament. —Reuter.

SERIOUS OBSTACLES TO JAPAN TREATY

New York, Nov. 27.

The New York Herald Tribune today said the Russian reply to the United States proposal regarding the Japanese peace treaty "ranges at large over the American suggestions without placing special emphasis on any of them."

The editorial added: "But there is an impassable obstacle to an early meeting of the Asiatic Big Four on the Japanese treaty. The Russians would not compromise on their insistence on Red China's representation at the peace conference while the United States is on the worst terms with that regime and recognises only the Nationalists. It is this

factor rather than any particular phase of the American plan which will either postpone the Japanese treaty indefinitely or make it necessary for the United States and those nations which have not yet recognised the Mao government to conclude a separate treaty with Japan.

"Since the West itself is divided on the question of China progress toward a treaty on any terms is certain to be very slow ... while this would not forbid the United States from making arrangements with Japan which would have the same effect as a peace treaty it does leave the final issue in suspension." —United Press.

TESTING HOUR IN KOREA CLASH

Speculation On Whether Chinese Troops Will Again Halt

U.S. Eighth Army Manning Chongchon River Line

Seoul, Nov. 27.

The fierce Communist counter-offensive on the Chongchon River tonight gave General Douglas MacArthur part of the answer to the puzzle of how the Chinese Communists would react to the United Nations' effort to advance in force on the Manchurian border.

But it has still left unanswered the major part of the puzzle—were the Chinese interested only in keeping their border clear of American troops or did they intend to attempt to drive the United Nations forces clear out of North Korea?

It seemed probable that the answer to this part of the question would come soon, too.

Reports from the battle-fronts tonight showed nothing short of a miracle—and these have been notoriously scarce in this war—could keep the hard-pressed United Nations armies from falling back on to the Chongchon River.

It was here that General Walton H. Walker formed his defence line across the neck of the peninsula almost four weeks ago when the Chinese Communists swooped down from Manchuria and frustrated the swift advance to the frontier.

On that occasion, the Communists, having accomplished this, drew back. Then, for three weeks, they sat on the other side of an eight-mile wide No-Man's-Land, showing no aggressive intentions except when United Nations patrols came too near.

The Communists still held their line for the first day of the new United Nations offensive, allowing the Eighth Army to come close up before striking back.

CHONGCHON THE TEST

Up to this point the actions of the Chinese Communists could be reconciled with their repeated declarations that they were concerned only with safeguarding the power plants on the Yalu River and the integrity of their frontier.

It seemed to observers here tonight that the strength of the Chinese Communist assertions would be determined on the Chongchon. If they drove back the United Nations troops to this point, then stopped, it would

appear that they were, in fact, mainly concerned with the creation of a "buffer strip" between their border and the United Nations forces.

If they drove on—or attempted to do so—it would widen the scope of their intervention into an attempt to clear the United Nations troops out of North Korea completely.

BARGAINING CARD

Speculation here tonight, though divided on these two possibilities—leaned slightly in favour of a Communist halt on the Chongchon.

But this did not mean that such a course would be motivated only by the Chinese concern about the frontier and the power plants.

It was believed here that by halting on the river line the Chinese Communists would avoid the risk of provoking the West into open conflict, would keep the United Nations members engaged in what is rapidly becoming an embarrassing and, perhaps the most important of all, retain a bargaining card for the discussions at Lake Success.

— Reuter

Guerillas' Commander Identified

Seoul, Nov. 27.

Korean military sources here tonight identified the commander of some 12,000 Communist guerillas behind the United Nations lines as Communist Brigadier-General Kim Chaik.

These sources said that Kim was Deputy Commander of one of the North Korean divisions which was scattered when the United Nations troops rolled up to the 38th Parallel in September.

They said he is in charge of all guerilla activities north of the Parallel.

It is believed that Kim's headquarters are somewhere in the Ichon area of East Central Korea, the centre of much of the recent guerilla activities.

These sources said that the military authorities were still not certain of the identity of another Communist commander leading about the same number of guerillas in South-West Korea.—Reuter.

No Meddling By India In Nepal—Nehru

New Delhi, Nov. 27.

The Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, said today that India would not meddle in the internal affairs of its tiny mountain neighbour, Nepal.

Mr Nehru was previously reported as saying in a speech that India would not recognise Nepal's boy king, Gyanendra, placed on the throne by the Nepali Prime Minister, Mohun Shumsher Rana recently, during a 10-day political upheaval.

On his return here from Jamshedpur, Mr Nehru denied reports of his speech and added: "The question of recognition or non-recognition of the boy king is a big one and has grave national and international complications. When it is decided, naturally a statement will be made."

The Indian Government did not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal, but geographical facts could not be ignored.—United Press.

Probe Into US Company Stock Sales

Albany, New York, Nov. 27.

New York State Attorney-General Goldstein is to investigate the sale of stock by the American-Canadian Uranium Company Ltd., a prospecting and mining corporation headed by the former United States Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr Paul V. McNutt.

Delaware Attorney Josiah Marvel, Junior, former Ambassador to Denmark, is Vice-President of the company.

Mr Goldstein said the company went ahead with plans to advertise stock offered to the public for \$1,750,000 despite his warning that he would investigate the offering. The stock offered to the public represents only a 17 percent interest in the firm, while "insiders" who are putting up only \$92,089, hold control of the remaining 83 percent, he alleged.

The Company's own prospectus emphasised the firm had found no proven commercial ore deposits in the areas it plans to exploit in Saskatchewan province, Canada, he said, adding that some of the practices of the company bear close study.—United Press.

Courtesy Cops For Britain

London, Nov. 27.

Britain's traffic experts believe that a gentle hint to a rash driver may do more good than a police court charge.

Alarmed by the growing death toll—there are nearly 300,000 accidents a year—the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents is to start a "courtesy" campaign.

They will urge the appointment of "courtesy cops"—smooth-talking policemen who would give away copies of the highway code instead of handing out summonses. Stationed at strategic traffic points, they would stop erring drivers—or jay-walkers—and give friendly advice. Drivers would be told to let pedestrians pass first, and pedestrians urged to wait for a moment before the traffic had gone by. Summonses would be issued only as a last resort. "Courtesy cops" were appointed in Lancashire before the war, but the system lapsed because of the falling strength in the police force.—Reuter.

Three Million More Cyclists

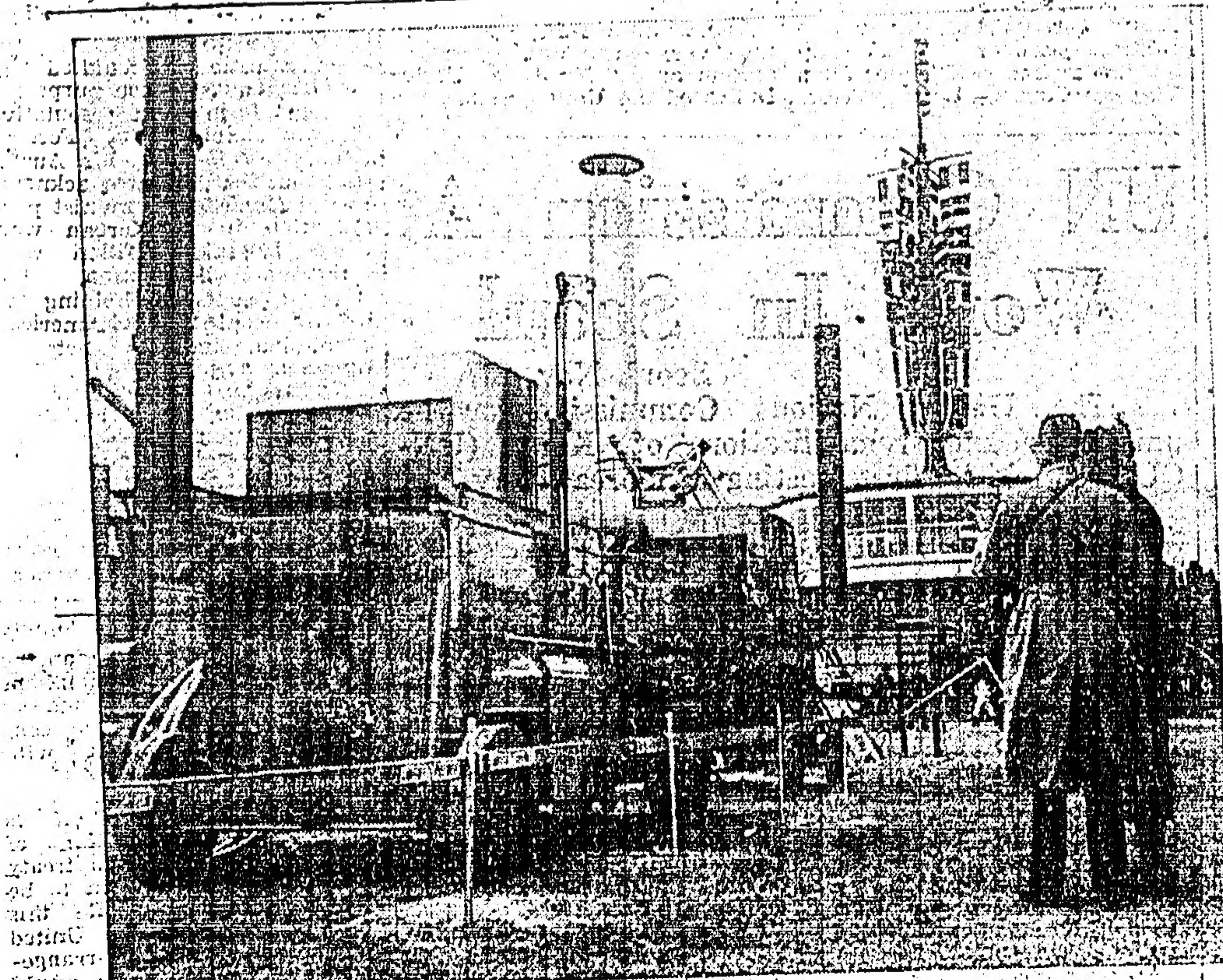
London, Nov. 27.

The revival of cycling in Britain has reached a post-war peak, with three million more cyclists on the roads than in 1939.

The Cyclists Touring Club said: "We have already added 2,500 new members to our 1949

total of 53,000—and with new applications reaching us by the score each day, we shall soon be reaching our all-time record of 60,000."

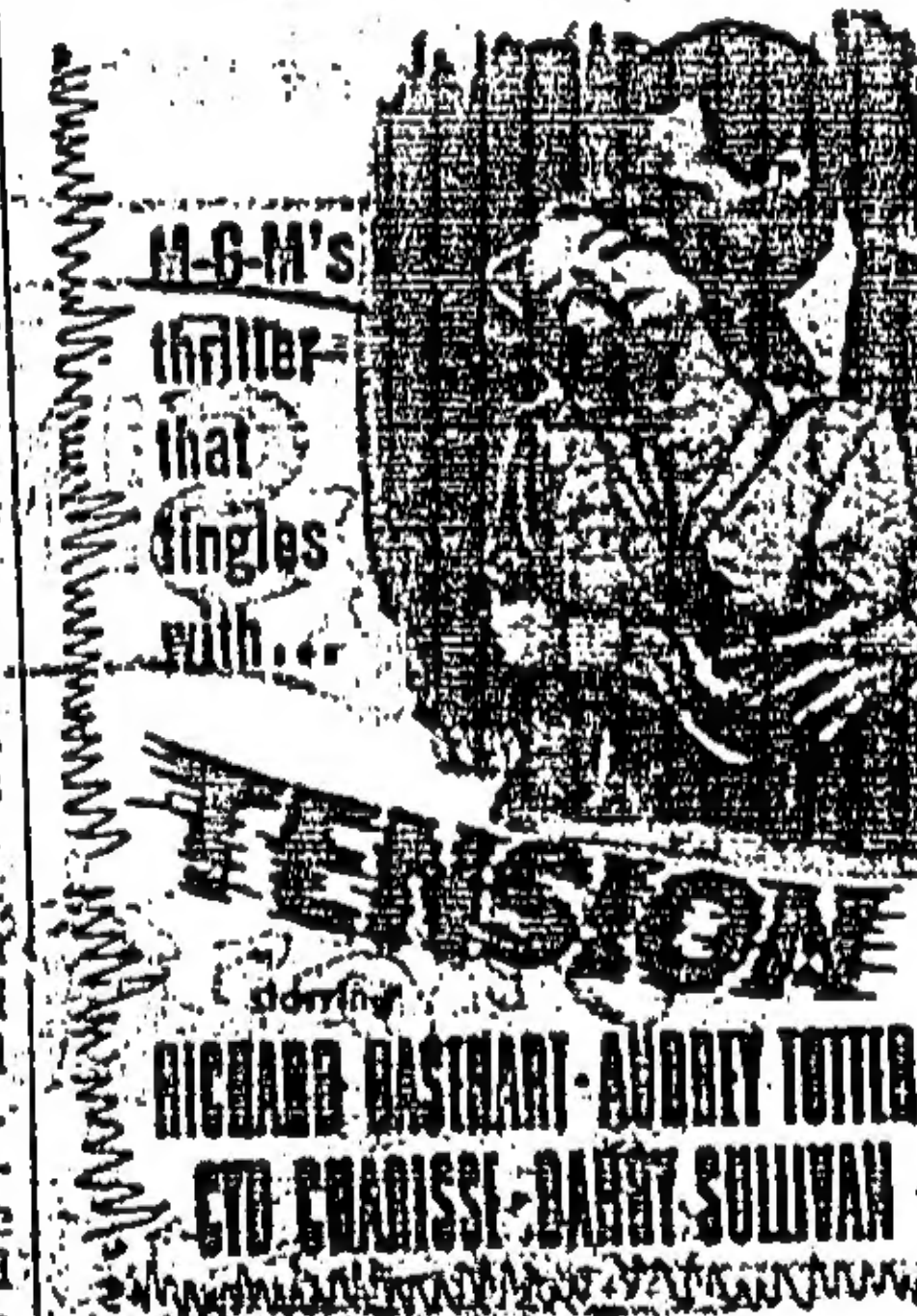
The average price of the ordinary roadster in Britain today ranges between £15 and £17.—Reuter.



Modern machinery makes up the bulk of the open-air exhibit on the exhibition grounds of the mammoth West-Berlin Industrial Fair in the British sector.

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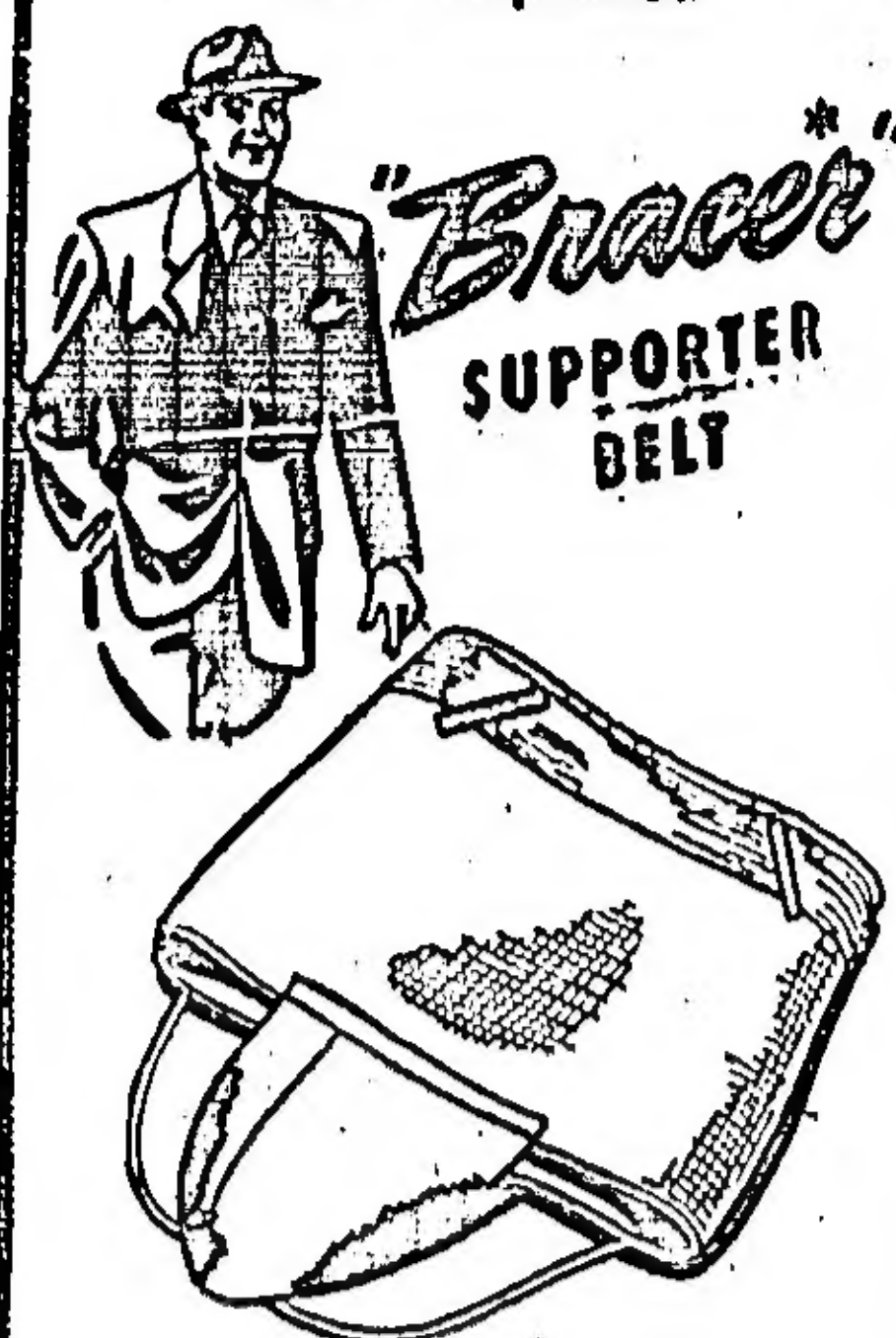
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Security Council To Combine Discussion Of Taiwan, Korea

Lake Success, Nov. 27.

The United Nations Security Council decided today over Russian objections to combine the questions of Formosa and Korea for debate, with the Chinese Communist delegation attending.

The Council defeated seven to one, with three abstentions, a Soviet motion which would have deleted the Korean war item from the agenda.

The Security Council President, Alex Bebler, of Yugoslavia, immediately invited the Chinese Communist delegation and a representative of South Korea to take their seats at the Council table.

Gen. Wu Hsiu-chuan's acceptance of the invitation to take his seat apparently meant that he was prepared to plunge into a full-scale debate on the whole Far East crisis.

There had been some doubt whether the Peking group would join the debate if the manoeuvre to combine the Korean and Formosan debate succeeded. This stemmed from its note rejecting the Council's recent invitation to come here for a debate on General MacArthur's charge that Mao Tse-tung's troops had intervened in Korea.

The Soviet proposal to limit the debate to Formosa was rejected 7-1 with India, Ecuador and Egypt abstaining. Mr Bebler then declared the adoption of the coupled agenda—Peking's complaint of United States aggression against Formosa and the long-standing western complaint of Communist aggression against the Republic of Korea.

Gen. Wu was known to have a two-hour speech prepared on his country's charges and as soon as he sat down next to India's Sir Benegal Rau he raised his hand asking to speak.

PROCEDURAL SQUABBLE

The Council President, Alex Bebler, called on the American delegate, Mr Warren Austin, saying he had put his name at the head of the list.

Mr Malik then touched off a new procedural squabble, insisting that the complainant has the right to make the first speech. The Council was adjourned at 2314 GMT until Tuesday morning without solving the issue and Wu will probably speak some time during the day.

The Chinese delegates sat in the "very important persons" section as did Mr John Foster Dulles of the United States, the

British Minister of State, Kenneth Younger, and Nasrollah Estezam of Iran, President of the General Assembly. None was near Wu, however, and the only person to approach the Chinese Communists in the Council room was Dr. Dragon Protitch of Yugoslavia, principal director of the Department of Security Council Affairs.

Malik insisted on the consideration of only one item—the Chinese Communist complaint against the United States on the Formosa issue. The second agenda item should be worded "complaint of aggression against Korea by United States forces."

CHOU'S MESSAGE

A message from the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, requesting the Council to consider the Formosa issue, made it clear that Peking would not discuss Gen. MacArthur's report that Red Chinese troops had entered the Korean war.

The United States delegate, Warren Austin, immediately replied to Malik accusing him of raising parliamentary questions designed to cause confusion in the Council.

Then he read from the Nov. 11 communication to the United Nations from Chou En-lai, in which the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister said, "In view of the gravity of the two questions of Taiwan and Korea and in view of the fact that the two questions are closely related it would be most proper that the Security Council couple the questions of United States aggression on Formosa and United States intervention in Korea."

ADMISSION OF GUILT

Mr Austin introduced the communication circulated at Mr Malik's request which purported to come from a "representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" of Peking. Mr Austin said that the document acknowledged Chinese Communist participation in the Korean war when it said, "Filled with righteous indignation, the Chinese people are helping the Korean people to repel American aggression and its acts as righteous and just."

As Mr Austin read from this document, Mr Malik agitatedly cried for a point of order. But Mr Bebler reminded him that he could not get the floor on a point of order while a member of the Council was speaking. Mr Malik shrugged his heavy shoulders and slumped back in his seat.—United Press.

For Comfort



Actress Ava Gardner delights in comfortable sportswear and finds her grey knitwear shorts and shirt just the thing to wear in Hollywood, or elsewhere. Equally cool and comfortable are the sandals which feature a broad ornamental thong between the first two toes.

Venezuela's New Dictator

Caracas, Nov. 27. Suarez Flamerich, 43, today became president of the junta ruling Venezuela. He succeeds President Delgado who was assassinated two weeks ago.

Suarez Flamerich, a former law school Dean and former acting Foreign Minister, was a political prisoner in 1928 during the regime of Dictator Juan Vincent Gomez.—United Press.

UN Commission At Work In Seoul

Seoul, Nov. 27.

The United Nations Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea (UN-CURK) held its first meeting in Korea today.

The Commission arrived here yesterday after holding preliminary talks in Tokyo.

The first meeting here was devoted to matters of procedure.

It was decided to have a rotating chairmanship for a month, at a time among the seven members of the Commission—Australia, Chile, The Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

The present chairman, Mr Mian Ziauddin, of Pakistan, agreed to remain in office until the end of December.

The Commission also decided to visit the former Communist capital, Pyongyang, soon.

An open meeting will be held later this week. After that all sessions will be in private.

Before its meeting in Tokyo, the Commission paid a formal call on Dr Syngman Rhee, the

President of the Republic of Korea, at his residence.

The Korean Press was unanimous in its welcome of the Commission.

The newspapers generally were confident that, with the return of peace to Korea, the Commission would be able to achieve its primary objective—the unification of the country.

The conservative "Seoul Shinmun," however, declared: "The former United Nations Commission was deceived, was mocked by the North Koreans, and so achieved little."

"We ask the new Commission to bear this in mind and be firm when dealing with the Chinese Communists. We would remind the Commission also that behind the Chinese Communists there is always the Kremlin."—Reuter.

Korean MP's In Trouble

Seoul, Nov. 27.

Three members of the South Korean Assembly were branded as Communist collaborators today by a special Parliamentary Investigating Commission.

The Commission reported that another 18 members of the Assembly who had remained in Seoul under the Communist occupation had not intentionally co-operated with the Communists, and were, therefore, cleared of any charges.—Reuter.

INDIAN STAND ON JAP TREATY

Washington Nov. 27.

Authoritative sources said today that India agreed with the United States' position that Japan must be permitted to rearm once the peace treaty was signed. They said, however, that India opposed that portion of the seven-point American plan for writing a peace treaty which envisaged the continued presence of United States forces on Japanese soil after the signing of the pact.

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, will present her country's initial reactions to the seven-point American plan at a meeting in New York later this week with Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy adviser who is in charge of arrangements for the peace conference. Madame Pandit plans to leave for New York on Tuesday morning in connection with her country's complaint in the United Nations that South Africa is guilty of racial discrimination against persons of Indian descent. One of the major points Madame Pandit is expected to hammer home during her talk with Mr. Dulles is that India believes there can be no really effective peace treaty for Japan without the participation of Communist China.

India is understood to contend that writing into the peace treaty any provision for the American forces to remain in Japan to defend that country would constitute violation of Japanese sovereignty after Tokyo has come to formal peace terms with its former enemies.

INDIAN REASONING

However, there were indications that India would not oppose the idea of the United States and Japan making a separate, bilateral pact to accomplish this end if they waited until after the treaty had been signed.

The idea behind Indian reasoning is that in the latter case it would be a question of an already sovereign Japan taking on itself freely-negotiated obligations.

Madame Pandit is expected to tell Mr. Dulles that India sees no possibility of much headway toward the Japanese treaty until several questions concerning Communist China are resolved. The Indians consider a major question the matter of Chinese Red participation in the Korean war.—United Press.



CHOW CALL—No "C" or "K" rations will be needed today for these Marines who have liberated a pork dinner for themselves in North Korea. Even with terrific Red Chinese resistance, an occasional joke can still be enjoyed.

Free Holiday For Ex-POW

Perth, Nov. 27.

An Asiatic engineer's assistant who helped Australian prisoners-of-war in Borneo will holiday in Australia at the Commonwealth's expense to recuperate from Japanese bashing.

He is Johnny Funk, who during the early war years was a technical assistant with the Borneo Public Works Department at Sandakan.

Johnny Funk was found by an Australian Government representative sent to reward Asiatics who helped during the war. He was sent to Singapore for medical treatment, will holiday in Australia and then return to his job.—Reuter.

Vatican Office Appointment

Rome, Nov. 27.

Pope Pius XII today nominated Monsignor Amleto Tondini, a member of the Vatican Secretariat of State, as Regent of the Apostolic Chancery, the chief Vatican office for the issuing of Papal Bulls and other documents.

Both the office of the Regent of the Chancery and that of the Chancellor have been vacant for some time.

The Pope himself is at present Secretary of State. He relinquished the post on his election

Wishful Thinking In Soviet Press

Moscow, Nov. 27.

Pravda today printed seven full columns, the theme of which was serious dissensions within the Atlantic bloc caused by the Korean war and the United States policy in Formosa and the re-arming of Germany.

The editorial article said the American imperialists hoped the deterioration of the international situation would facilitate consolidation of the Atlantic bloc and secure agreement on the remilitarisation of Germany.

However, Pravda said: "In recent days the American Press began to assess the value of the Korean war on the viability of the Atlantic bloc in an entirely different spirit."

"Now, the American Press poses the question—Won't the Korean War result in full disintegration of the Atlantic Union and the international isolation of the United States?"

Pravda answered the question affirmatively by quoting the opinion of leading American, British and French periodicals and commentators of the inter-allied trials and disagreements resulting from the tough American foreign policy in the Far East and Germany.

as Pontiff. The Pope is assisted by Monsignor Giovanni Battista Montini as acting Secretary of State.—Reuter.

Citing misgivings of Britain in connection with General MacArthur's leadership, the paper said one British parliamentarian called MacArthur Russia's secret weapon.

It said the mere mention of "MacArthur's doctrine of 'hot pursuit of the enemy even into Chinese territory'" caused cold shudders among Englishmen and other Allies, and the Australians had virtually presented an ultimatum that the United States give prior notice if it intended to spread the war to China.

Pravda cited American observers listing these factors causing discord in the Atlantic Union, British doubts on the extent of rearmament and desire to enjoy greater independence; French opposition to remilitarisation of Germany; different views between the Americans, British and French on the recent Soviet proposals on Germany; growing strength of the Schumacher group in West Germany, complicating the problem of rearmament.—United Press.

BATTLE OF SULTANS IN SULU

Manila, Nov. 27.

Sulu has two proclaimed sultans—one secular and the other clerical—with the former apparently having the inside track for spiritual leadership of the Mohammedan area of the Southern Philippines.

The Council of Datus (chiefs) proclaimed Datu Jamalul Abrin to succeed his father, the late Sultan Jainal Abrin, as ruler of the Sulu area a week ago. However, 100 Moro priests had proclaimed Datu Esmail Kiram the new sultan. The Council of datus meeting on Nov. 21 refused to recognise this choice of Kiram.

It happened once before in Sulu. The selection of the late Sultan Kiram in Maimbung was rejected by the Egas datus some years ago and this stirred up a civil war between followers of the two factions. A few days ago the authorities in Sulu put the police on the alert for possible trouble in the present dispute, but there has been no incident.

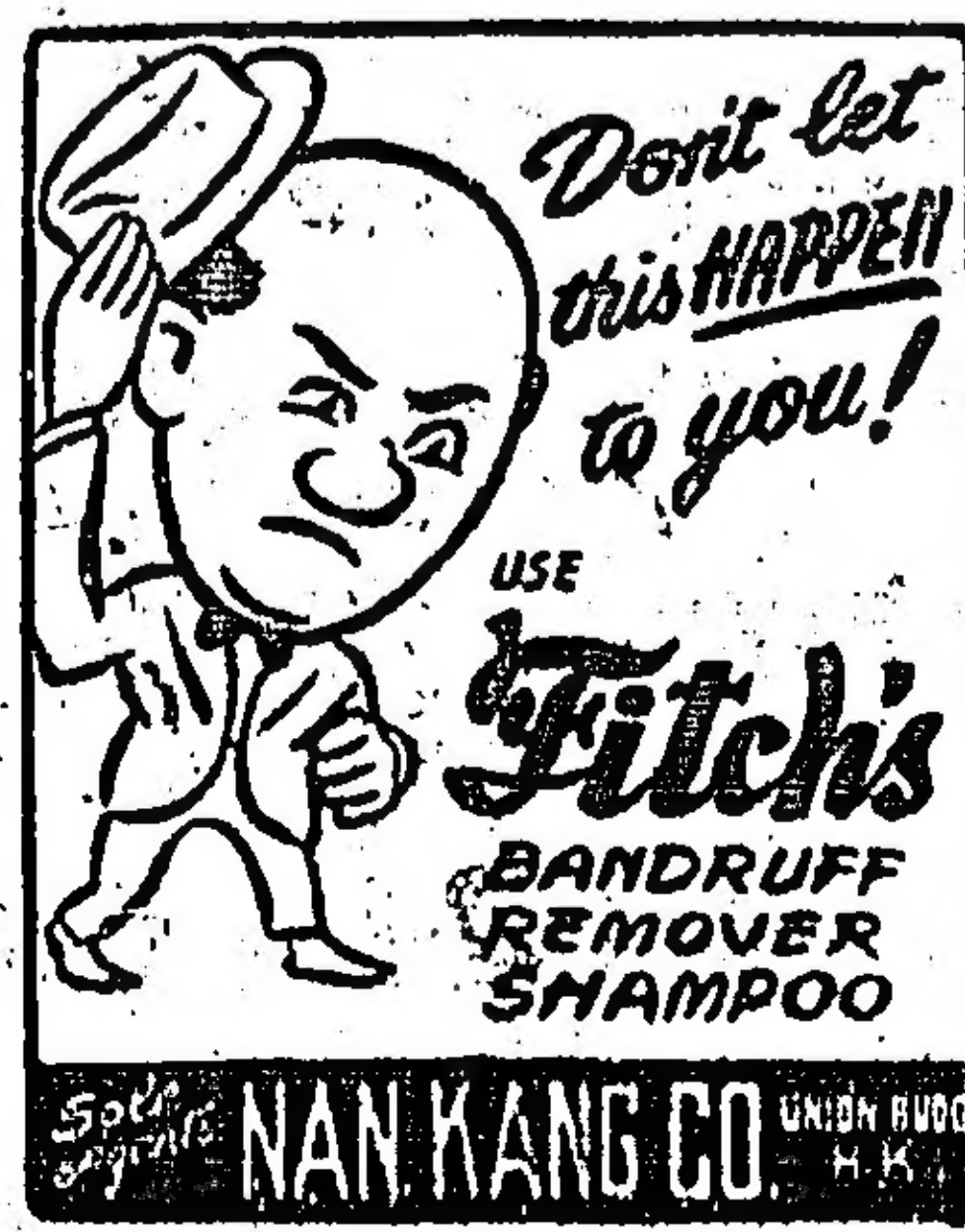
A report from Jolo said the new sultan proclaimed by the council was authorised to appoint 10 ranking datus as the advisory council. His coronation is due next month. He appeared to have the support of the people.

The Moro priests' attitude was not announced.—United Press.

NANCY

Heavy Bird-on

By Ernie Bushmiller



THE INDIANS WOULD LIKE 15 TESTS AGAINST RAMADHIN

ENGLAND v. WALES



Bert Williams, the England goalkeeper, saves from Trevor Ford, the Welsh centre-forward, in the match which England won 4-2 at Roker Park.

England's Soccer Prestige In On The Way Back

Says VERNON MORGAN

London, Nov. 27.

The English team which only drew with Yugoslavia last week, and thus gave Marshal Tito's men the honour of being the first Continental side to draw with a full England side on English soil, had a poor press after the game.

This hardly gives credit to the Yugoslavs or the Englishmen. The visitors readily admitted that they were extremely fortunate to divide the spoils.

Such remarks as "wonderful but incredible" from them after the game. And they were right.

England might have played structurally just as they did and won by at least 5-1.

ANY THE LESS SKILL?

Rightly it can be said that a team which presents its opponents with two gift goals deserves to lose. But does that make the football skill of England any the less?

The goal, the only goal, the Yugoslavs deserved but did not get, was when, shortly after the interval, an England defender blocked a drive more by good luck than good judgment.

Apart from the two fine goals England scored, they also had one shot blocked by a Yugoslav defender on its way into the net, while two of the saves made by the acrobatic Beara were, with every respect for his brilliant goal-keeping, of the "fluke" variety.

And England won 5-1, as well might, on the run, of the day would probably have a fine press for beating a side as the men of Tito so handsomely. Finally I give full credit to England and the Yugoslavs.

Here was an English team with speed, stamina and goals in their boots—a much better team than that which went to Brazil for the World Football Championships.

The only real weakness was at right-half, where England badly missed their captain, Billy Wright, not as a captain but as a polished player in both attack and defence.

All credit should be given to the defence for preventing an excellent Yugoslav forward line from making good goals against them. Neither Compton nor Ramsey, who each gave away a goal, would be likely to repeat such a performance once in a hundred games, though curiously enough the former had scored against his own side the previous week.

As for the attack, Jimmy Hancocks at outside-right was superb and the man England is looking for to replace Stanley Matthews.

AT LEAST TWO MORE

Lofthouse, the centre-forward, got two goals and but for Beara's agility might have had at least two more. He has got the push and shooting ability that England badly needs in the forward line. Mannion had an off-day, but

everyone knows how good he can be.

Critics were disappointed at the Tottenham right-wing combination, Medley and Bailey, but they should give credit to the Yugoslav defence for keeping such a nippy pair in subjection.

Yugoslavia's ability was displayed in Brazil. Indeed, they gave the Brazilian national team one of its hardest games during the World Championships.

For England to be able to play as they did against them, have so much of the game and prove themselves the better team can only show, in my opinion, that English soccer prestige is on the way back. Reiter.

Scholarship Courses In Athletics

London, Nov. 27.

The Amateur Athletic Association have decided to use the balance of the G. H. Hogsflesh and C. W. F. Pearce Memorial Funds for scholarship courses at the Association's summer school, to be held at Loughborough College, Leicestershire, from August 11 to 25 next year. Reiter.

By W. Capel Kirby & David Jack

Everyone in Indian cricket wants to play against Sonny Ramadhin. In fact, all the teams put in their Test players to get practice against him. "I'll soon have to do some hard talking," says Commonwealth manager George Duckworth. "We came out here to play five Tests, not 15."

Ramadhin, incidentally, is the star turn of the tour off the field, having a great sense of humour. When he went night shooting he wore two sweaters and a West Indies batting cap, looking just like an Oxford cox. The big game men finished with a few rabbits. We thought all the rabbits were in Australia.



Don't be surprised if a Midland First Division club has a new manager before the end of the season.

In these days of exorbitant transfer fees, the price Bradford are putting on Jack Haines' head looks a snip for an enterprising club. Park Avenue would take between £10,000 and £12,000 for this man of many clubs. A native of Evesham, he has played for Swansea, Leicester, West Brom, and Bradford and it would not surprise us if one of his former clubs joined in the bidding.

Five Irishmen, five Englishmen, and a Scot turned out for Doncaster Rovers in a recent match, but player-manager Peter Doherty tells us. "I'm searching for a Welshman to give the side a really representative look." Peter squashed all retirement rumours with "I'll pack up when my legs pack up." And judging by recent displays the Doherty pins are good for some time yet.

We learn that a sum of £2,600 plus £150 for each year of service has been set aside for the day Jimmy Fay resigns the Players' Union secretaryship.

A number of billiards professionals are scrambling for engagements for the second half of the season. Reason? Cancellation of the Masters' Snooker tournament which they took for granted.

Self-exiled Czech lawn tennis player Jan Matous, who reached the men's doubles quarter-final at Wimbledon this year, played ice hockey for Switzerland against England at Wembley recently. He told us during the summer that he intended settling in Italy. Matous played ice hockey for Milan's Red Devils last season, but he is having a very successful season in Switzerland.

HOARSE

Spanish cross-country champion Baldoma, who finished sixth in the last international championship, has been declared a professional because he competed at a sports meeting where the first prize was a mare in foal—value £120. He got a little hoarse explaining this to the athletics authorities. Second division manager, faced with a £4 expenses account from an amateur who had been on trial, asked how much the lad paid for his fare. Back came the blunt reply, "Thirty bob, sir." Presumably the other £2 10s. was for "char and wads" en route.

We're telling you that when Nancy Chaffee returns to Wimbledon next year she'll cause more fuss than "Georgious Gussie" ever did. As well as being tops in the curvacity department, she can also play tennis. In fact, a leading American player says he's never seen a woman player develop her game so rapidly.

Nice gesture from Fulham. Players attending mid-week

league matches watch the game from directors' box seats and mix with VIPs in the directors' tea room at half-time. We know clubs where players regard it as a favour when they're allowed to stand in the paddock.

THORNY?

We beat Fanny Blankers-Koen the other day—ran her right into the ground, in fact, and tucked her up for the winter. Explanation: It's a bush rose named after the Flying Dutchwoman. Colour? Orange, of course.

There's another Leach in table tennis—and he looks like sticking. Brighton's 17-year-old Brain beat both Charlie Seaman and Alec Brook in exhibition games last week. Watch out, Johnny.



Reading's ex-Newcastle wing-half Norman Dodgin is not too happy at Reading, and although he moved into a new house recently, we are told he'd welcome another "move."

Despite rival attraction from Notts County, Nottingham Forest and Mansfield, Linby Colliery are expecting a 10,000 gate for the F.A. Cup visit of Gillingham on Saturday. Player-manager Tim Coleman—how these old names crop up at Cup-tie time—works underground at Linby pit and trains between shifts, as do most of his colleagues. Roundabout warning: Don't regard a Gillingham win as a foregone conclusion.

Although Halifax have broken off negotiations with St. Helens for the transfer of Finnan, expect them to sign a well-known centre who also plays out-half.

Dark Blues To Play Six Internationals

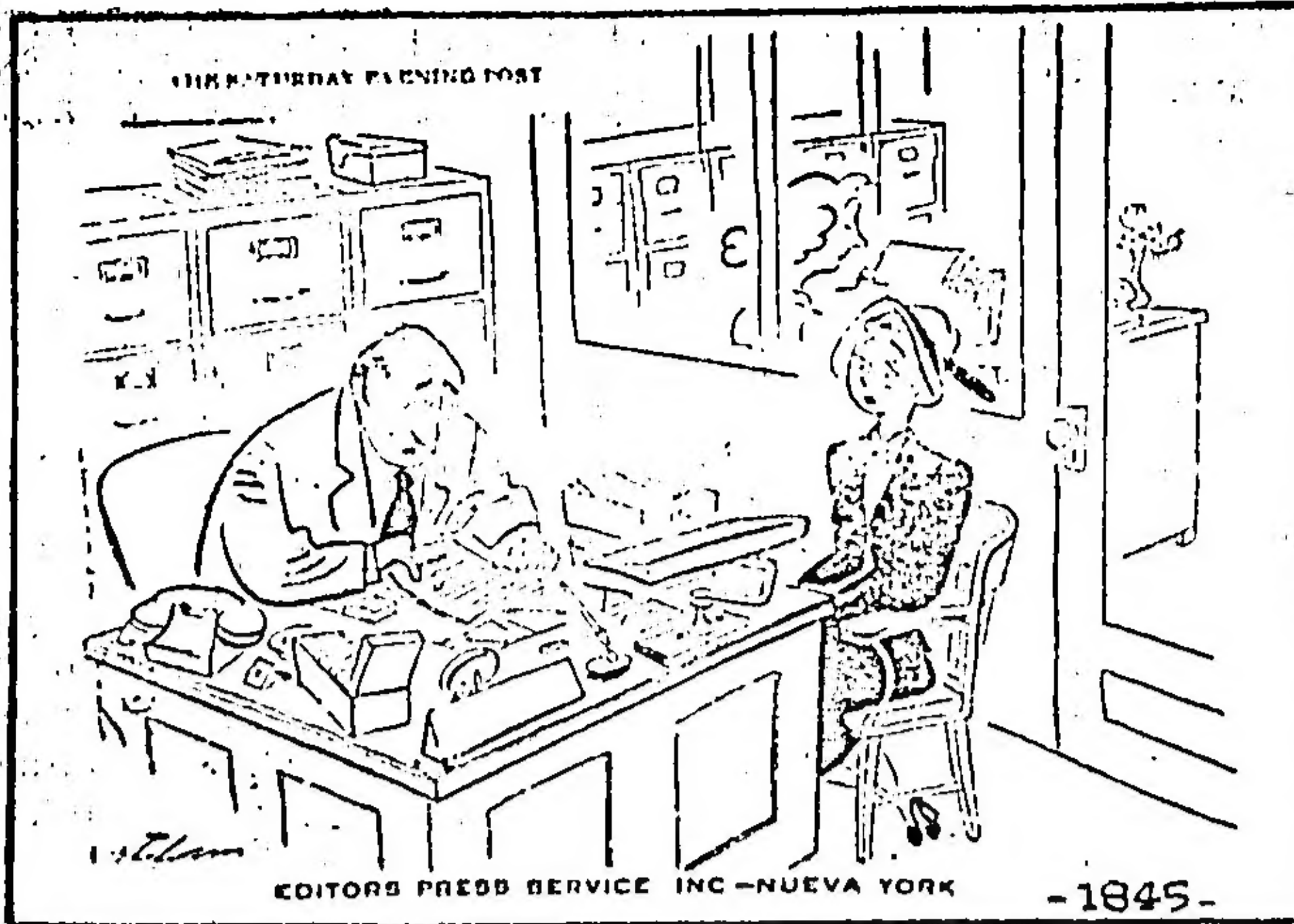
London, Nov. 27.

There are six English internationals included in the Oxford University Rugby team to meet Cambridge at Twickenham on December 5.

Kendall Carpenter (captain), Hofmeyr, Small, Botting, Boobyer and Cannell all played in internationals last season. Hofmeyr and Small are South Africans and Botting toured South Africa with the New Zealand team in 1949.

Other overseas players in the team are Lewis (South Africa), Hofer (South Africa), and Griffith (South Africa), the only freshman playing.

The Oxford team is: D. J. Lewis, Capetown University and Exeter; I. J. Botting, New Zealand and Worcester; E. Cannell, Northampton Grammar School and Lincoln; P. Boobyer, Uppingham and Brasenose; C. E. Winn, King College School, Wimbledon; an Exeter; M. B. Hofmeyr, Rhodes University College, South Africa and Worcester; R. Green, Dorset and Koble; D. M. Emm, Tonbridge and Brasenose; W. Hefer, Orange Free State University, South Africa and University; C. J. M. Griffiths, Andrews, South Africa; Trinity; M. Walker, Bryanston and University; G. L. Bullar, Blundells and Balliol; C. Thrope, Thomas, Sherborne, and Trinity; J. Kendall, Carpenter, Hofer, Exeter, and H. Small, Worcester, South Africa and St. John's. Reiter.



"Being out in a canoe in a storm isn't the kind of experience this organisation is interested in."

AFRICA'S NEW GOLDFIELDS

By Norman Crump

A WEEK ago I returned from a visit to Johannesburg and the South African goldfields. The latest developments around Klerksdorp and in the Orange Free State are of particular interest. These new gold discoveries of the past sixteen years may well prove of the utmost importance, not only to the gold-mining industry itself, but to the future prosperity of South Africa and the economic stability of the entire sterling area.

The gold-bearing reefs of South Africa run in a wide horseshoe from east of Johannesburg to the new Orange Free State goldfield round Welkom. There are two big gaps. The first is between the new mines of the Far West Rand, such as Blyvoor, and the new Klerksdorp mines, Stilfontein and Western Reefs. The second and larger gap is between Klerksdorp and Welkom. To give some idea of distances, Blyvoor is 45 miles, Stilfontein 90 miles and Welkom 150 miles from Johannesburg.

Orange Free State

THE Orange Free State goldfield is about thirty miles long. It comprises thirteen mines, all in various stages of construction. Welkom and St. Helena are the furthest advanced. Here the shafts are down to the reef and development has begun. Conversely, at Lorraine and Jeannette shaft-sinking is just beginning. Welkom and St. Helena should begin producing gold next year, and over the following few years the others will one by one come into production.

A new goldfield of thirteen active mines, situated in what sixteen years ago was bare veldt, represents an amazing achievement. One glance at the surface installations, the native hostels, and the new town of Welkom itself shows what has been done, just as it is also apparent how much remains to be done to create what in time may be a second Johannesburg. It is still impossible to say how much money will in the end be invested in this great project, but a few figures may act as pointers.

Exploration work in this area required 466 boreholes, costing at least £3 million. The cost of establishing a new gold mine with a crushing capacity of 100,000 tons of ore per month has been recently estimated at £7,400,000. This figure is for the mine alone, and excludes housing of Europeans and natives and other requirements. Adding these in, and allowing for the upward trend of costs, it would not be surprising if each mine cost £10 million, making £130 million for the thirteen mines. Then there is

*These mines are: Lorraine, Jeannette, Fredries North, Fredries South, Free State Geduld, Western Holdings, Welkom, St. Helena, President Steyn, President Brand, Harmony, Virginia, Merriespruit.

all the general cost of turning a bare countryside into a highly urbanised area. The aggregate final cost may well be £200 million.

What is the likely return? Here again it is impossible to be precise, for while the reef is known to be very rich in places, the final proof will come after the mines have been in production over a number of years. I am satisfied, however, that prospects are good. The goldfield is not a gamble. It is based on cold, scientific calculation.

What is true of the Orange Free State is equally true of Stilfontein, which I also visited. This mine should come into production in early 1952, and has very good prospects. Being adjacent to the River Vaal and a main line railway, it escapes certain temporary difficulties which now beset the O.F.S. mines.

These are a threatened shortage of power and water. In a few years they will disappear, for a pipeline is being run from the River Vaal to Welkom, and the new power station at Vierfontein will be open in three years' time. Another difficulty, common to all new mines, lies in the present shortage of steel and machinery. This, too, is being overcome.

Such shortages are part of South Africa's general troubles, due to the rapid development of a prosperous country in the midst of world inflation. South Africa's own crisis of over-spending a few years ago was successfully surmounted, and until recently her economic affairs were well in hand. A new disturbance has now been caused by the rapid rise in the price of wool. While her wool shipments at current prices reinforce her foreign exchange reserves, the greatly increased spending power of her farmers is injecting a new dose of inflation into the national economy. There are now widespread complaints over the rising cost of living. Meanwhile

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

NEW INDUSTRY HELPS BRITAIN

Bishop's Stortford, Nov. 27.

In a former laundry, a small firm here have developed a formula for synthetic resin which brings a new industry to Britain.

The resin is proving valuable to scientists, research organisations, and hospital laboratories.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North.

Game all.
N.
♠ 10 7
♥ A J 3
♦ K Q 5 2
♣ A 9

W. E.
♠ A 6 4 2
♥ K 10 9
♦ 10 8 4 3
♣ K 2

S.
♠ K J 8 3
♥ Q 6
♦ Q 10 7 6 5 4

Over North's One No Trump, South correctly made the limit bid of Four Spades and everyone passed. West led ♠ 10, which turned out to be a first-class trap.

South put up dummy's ♠ A and then played ♠ K, ruffing out East's ♠ A. A Club was led to ♠ A, and ♠ Q was discarded on ♠ Q. South now ducked a Club to West's ♠ K, and a Diamond return forced South to ruff again. West was now in command of the situation, having one trump more than South.

Declarer was too greedy. He could have made his contract by careful play if he had let the opening lead run up to his ♠ Q, but the shortening of his trumps was a fatal mistake.

London Express Service.

a rigid control is exercised over foreign trade and exchange. Taxation is low by British standards, which South Africans regard as fantastic. It is high in the general view of the South African taxpayer.

Labour Problems

ANOTHER problem is that of a growing labour shortage. Industries are now competing with the mines for native labour, and, while the problem is not yet acute, it is one that may develop in the future. It is indeed possible to regret that devaluation saved some of the older and poorer mines from having to close down. If they had, their labour and equipment could have been transferred to the newer mines, where they would operate to better purpose. A complete reduction plant has in fact been moved from Springs to Welkom.

Devaluation last year gave the mines a new margin of profit, which has not yet been absorbed by rising costs. But South Africans were anxious three weeks ago over rumours of the revaluation of the pound sterling. Should that ever take place, it is doubtful if the South African pound will follow.

In the synthetic resin, biological specimens can be preserved for all time—and can be examined without distortion under the microscope.

The firm, E. M. Cromwell and Co., are using a process developed by Mr P. E. Purvis, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

When Professor Julian Huxley brought over a formula for manufacturing a synthetic resin from America ten years ago, he handed it to Mr Purvis.

MUCH IN DEMAND

It was developed for the preservation of specimens at the Natural History Museum.

Then it became obvious that the synthetic resin was a preservative of utmost value to medical science and museums.

A small company was formed to develop it further—and this little Hertfordshire town now has an industry whose product is sought all over Europe.—London Express Service.

Rubber Futures In Singapore

Singapore, Nov. 27.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber per lb.	
November	167-168
December	163½-164½
Number 2 rubber	
January (1951)	158-159
November	163-164
December	159-160
Number 3 rubber	
November	154-157
December	173-174
Black rubber, unbleached	173-174
Black crepe	173-174
No. 1 pale crepe	175-180

—United Press.

Another Decline In Tin Prices

London, Nov. 27.

Tin prices were again lower at the morning session today. Turnover was 90 tons.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,000
Spot tin, sellers	1,010
Business done at	none
Three-months tin, buyers	915
Three-months tin, sellers	920
Business done at	920-911
Settlement	1,005

—United Press.

New Orleans Cotton

New Orleans Nov. 27.

Closing cotton prices:—	
SPOT	43.15
December	43.35
March (1951)	42.94
May	42.32-42.34
December	35.88 bid
March (1952)	35.65 bid
May	35.45 bid

—United Press.

SELLING ON COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 27.

Cotton futures settled back today after a strong start, but still managed to hold a small-size gain at the finish. Increased hedge selling and a final flurry of December liquidation before the first notice day on Tuesday found less aggressive mill and other trade demand. Rye December delivery closed up only 8 points after rising as much as 63 points. Observers did not look for anything unusual in the way of December tenders. They believed that a good part of long interest there had been transferred to later months.

The December and March spread narrowed to around 30 points as against 60 points a week ago. Mill interest was aggressive and buyers until March delivery crossed the 43½ cent level. The active positions showed a maximum gain of 63 to 92 points, but when trade demand slackened, the market appeared to be vulnerable to increased hedge selling and December liquidation.

The market closed only 5 to 28 points higher.

Prices closed today as follows:—

December	43.30-43.38
May	42.33
July	41.63
October	36.45
December	35.88
March (1952)	35.65
May	35.45

—United Press.

Rubber Lower In New York

New York, Nov. 27.

Rubber futures turned lower today. Prices ruled 125 points lower to 100 points higher, compared with the earlier gains of 125 to 240 points. The unfavourable Korean war news accounted for the initial gains.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Spot	61½
December	59½
January (1951)	55
March	51

—United Press.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 27.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, (in cents per lb.)	52½
January	49½-50
January/March	48-48½
April/June	42½-43
July/September	39½-40
October	38½-37

—United Press.

New York Metals

New York, Nov. 27.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—Platinum, (soft, 99.5 percent fine) Per ounce, 91 bid/94 asked.—United Press.

BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur No. 19

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



March 1942, when General MacArthur left the Philippines, was a dark period for America and the Allied cause. In both Europe and the Pacific, the enemy was still rampant. MacArthur's first task was to stop the Japanese drive toward Australia. This he accomplished in New Guinea.

Once the Japs had been beaten in this jungle island, the long road back to Manila by island hopping began. It was his duty, MacArthur felt, to reply in kind for the humiliation of the Bataan Death March. From New Guinea he moved to the islands of Blak and Owl.



From Blak and Owl long range bombers could reach the Philippines to prepare the way for the big invasion that was to come in October 1944. Two and a half years after his daring escape from Corregidor he led the landing on Leyte Island accompanied by a large fleet.

Here developed one of the most severe land battles of the Pacific war—and a naval battle that broke the backbone of the Japanese fleet. By sea MacArthur then moved to Mindoro Island, closing in for the battle on Luzon Island where the boasting General Yamashita was taken.

BOAC SERVICES TO HK GROUNDED

Strike At Airport Causes Refusal Of Freight Bookings

Passengers And Air Mail May Make Alternative Routes

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 27.

The BOAC are accepting no more freight bookings for Far Eastern destinations until further notice.

The Corporation's fleet of Argonaut planes is grounded because of the strike of electricians at London Airport.

A BOAC spokesman told me this evening that every effort is being made to get passengers and freight away by alternative routes but some delays have inevitably resulted.

The Constellation service to Australia is taking some freight to Singapore and the regular weekly York freight service to Singapore is still operating. An

emergency shuttle service between Singapore, Hongkong and Tokyo has been arranged.

It is hoped to have six more York freighters operating to the Far East before Christmas.

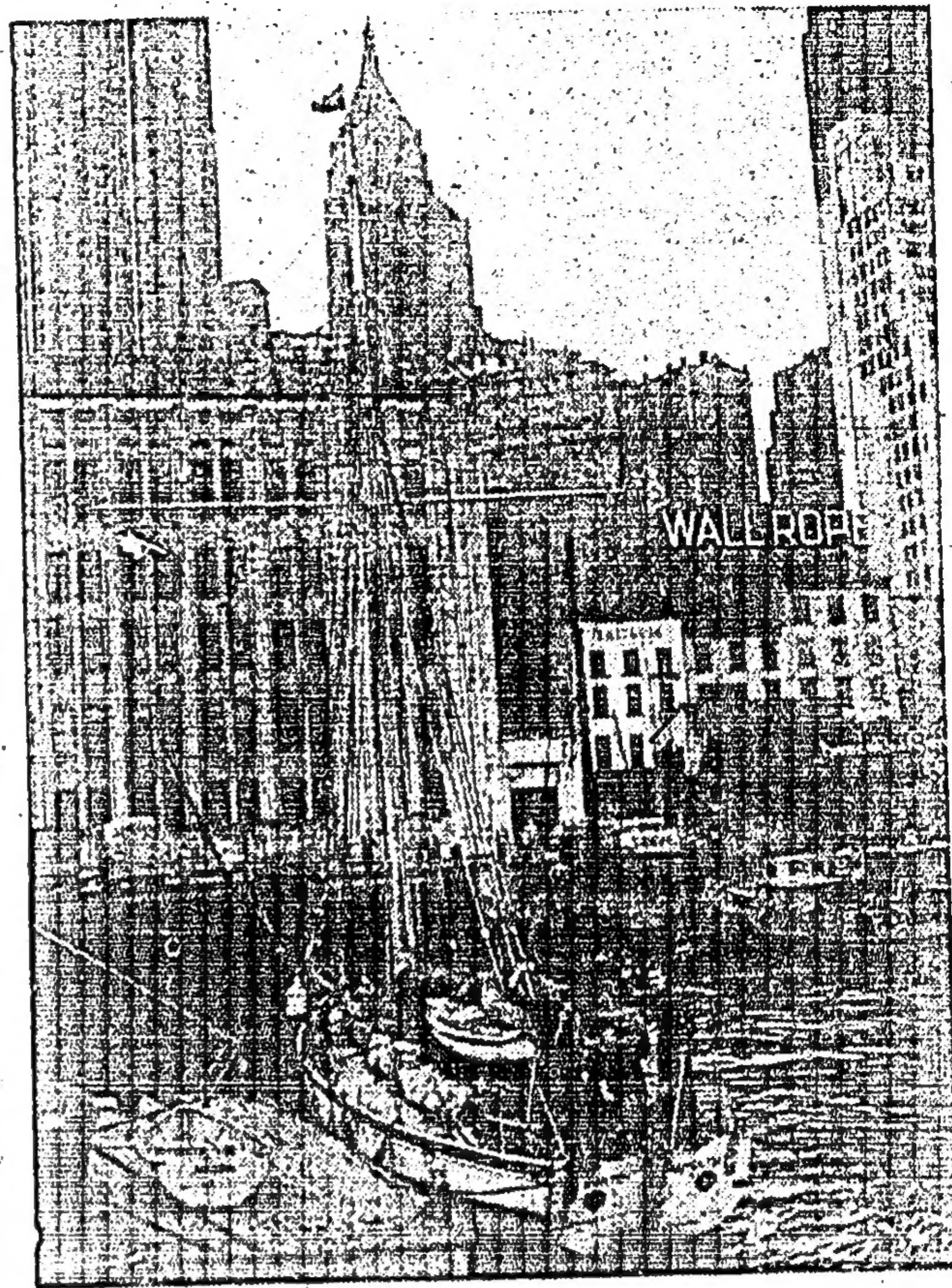
The situation caused by the strike was further complicated yesterday by widespread fog in Britain and so much freight has piled up over the week-end that BOAC have suspended further bookings.

The General Post Office is finding alternative means of despatching Forces' mail but announce that there will be some slight delays in delivering letters to Servicemen in Korea, Hongkong and Malaya. The Forces' Christmas mail is not affected. Parcels intended to reach the troops for Christmas left this country at the beginning of the month.

Rita Going To Hollywood

Madrid, Nov. 27.

The film star, Rita Hayworth, said here today that, with her husband, Prince Aly Khan's authorisation, she intended to return to Hollywood next spring to appear in several films.—Reuter.



LONG VOYAGE FROM HOME—Completing a 26-month sailing trip from London, three British yachtsmen wave from their 40-ton cutter, Content, as they dock at the foot of New York's famed Wall Street.

Giant Wombat's Skeleton

Adelaide, Nov. 27. Skeletons between seven and eight feet long, which were found recently, are thought to be the extinct giant wombat—the diprotodon.

The skeletons were found by an expedition party on an island in North Lake Eyre.

The Director of the South Australia Museum, Mr. H. M. Hale, said that specimens from Lake Eyre would amplify the recorded knowledge of past conditions there.—Reuter.

Vyshinsky Backs Egypt, Says Al Misri

Cairo, Nov. 27.

The independent newspaper Al Misri said today that Russia's Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, has promised to support Egypt's demands that the British evacuate the Suez Canal Zone.

In what it described as an exclusive interview with Mr. Vyshinsky at Lake Success, the paper quoted the Soviet Foreign Minister as saying: "In every action the Egyptian Government and people wish to take to oust the British forces, they will find the Soviet Union invariably on their side."

The paper said Mr. Vyshinsky emphasised Russia's interest in the Middle East, and that he added: "All we hope for in this area is to see it advancing rapidly towards the complete independence which it desires."—United Press.

CHINESE REDS SIT IN U.N.

(Continued from Page 1)

Arthur's address to the Veterans of Foreign Wars (which was undelivered on President Truman's orders) in which the General called Formosa an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and declared that the United States should hold on to this important base.

Mr. Vyshinsky then proposed a resolution asking the General Assembly to condemn American aggression against Formosa, which, at the same time, amounted to intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of China, and called on the General Assembly and the Security Council to take the necessary steps for putting an end immediately to the "American aggression."—Reuter.

DULLES CHARGE

Lake Success, Nov. 27.

Mr. John Foster Dulles today charged Russia with using all its resources and means to "bring the Chinese people to hate, and if possible to fight, the United States."

Mr. Dulles leveled this accusation in the United Nations main Political Committee after the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, charged the United States had "concocted" the Korean war "to justify subsequent aggression against China."

Counter-charges flew between the two diplomats, facing each other scarcely a yard apart across the narrow conference table.

General Wu Hsiu-chuan, chief of the Chinese Communist delegation, sat stolidly at the table, one seat removed from Mr. Dulles, and took notes as the Republican adviser to the State Department, and Mr. Vyshinsky delivered their speeches.

FLOWERS FOR WU

A roomful of flowers from well-wishers awaited the Chinese Communists when they arrived at the United Nations headquarters from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where they are staying. United Nations officials said the world organisation had no responsibility for floral tributes.

General Wu did not look directly at Mr. Vyshinsky, even when the Russian was engaged in a spirited display with Mr. Dulles concerning a map of Korea which the American offered in evidence before the Committee.

The Chinese chief delegate was expected to deliver his denunciation of the United States later in the afternoon when the Security Council begins its long-heralded debate on Peking's charges that President Truman's dispatch of the United States Seventh Fleet to Formosa constitutes aggression against China.

The Committee's debate was on the more sweeping charges of American "aggression" that included the Fleet's presence at Formosa and incursions into Manchuria by United States planes operating in Korea.

Mr. Vyshinsky swung through the entire field in his charge of aggression by the United States, winding up with a resolution in which he asked the United Nations to condemn American action in the Far East and take the necessary steps for putting an end immediately to "United States aggression against China."

PRELIMINARY REPLY

Mr. Dulles was making a preliminary reply to the Russian, accusing him of attempting to "kill the historic record of long friendship between the people of China and the United States." He said: "All of the Soviet Union resources and means at its command in Asia are being used to bring the Chinese people to hate, and if possible fight, the United States. I leave it to the delegations here to judge who would be the gainer of these Soviet tactics."

Mr. Dulles said he was not prepared to make a detailed reply at this time, but he referred to Mr. Vyshinsky's charge that the United States had invaded Formosa.

He said: "I anticipated that, and arranged the day before yesterday to get precise figures on United States military establishment on Formosa. The reply received yesterday said that on Formosa there are 44

persons belonging to the military establishment of the United States. Nineteen are Navy, Air Force and Army military attaches. One is a warrant officer, and 24 are enlisted men. The total 'invasion' force on Formosa consists of 44 persons. That corresponds closely to the number of military attaches and aides the Soviet Union maintains in Washington.

NO BLOCKADE

"There is and has been no blockade of Formosa. Commercial traffic moves without the slightest interference from United States naval units. We all know the reasons for giving instructions to our commander-in-chief on June 27. They were stated by President Truman when he said that under the circumstances of fighting in Korea and the United Nations action there, an occupation of Formosa by Communist forces would have been a direct threat to the United States forces in Korea."

Mr. Dulles continued: "It would be wise for all of us to bear in mind that Formosa is former Japanese colony. The United States is entitled to a voice in the future of Formosa after the tremendous sacrifice the United States made in that part of the world."

Mr. Dulles said he welcomed General Wu's statement of friendship for the American people upon his arrival at New York's Idlewild airport last Friday. Mr. Dulles said: "That friendship has always existed, and I predict it will continue to exist. History will never judge that we have been motivated by any other desire than what we honestly believe to be the welfare of the Chinese people."

Mr. Dulles said that of the 93 alleged air violations in Manchuria, nearly all were "technical" in that they were of a reconnaissance character and no bombs were dropped. He said in the other cases the alleged bombings occurred at the Yalu River bridge crossings.

Unfurling a map showing the location of each incident,

Anglo-Egypt Finance Talks

London, Nov. 27.

Nine financial experts from Egypt arrived at London Airport today for talks with Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

They are to discuss a long-term or permanent settlement of Egypt's sterling balances, believed to amount to £270,000,000.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah El Din Bey, on his way from the United States in the Queen Elizabeth, will lead the Egyptian delegation.

Accompanying today's delegation was Mr. L. Wright, the British Treasury representative in the Middle East.—Reuter.

he said: "These are bridges which have borne Communist Chinese troops, which poured over them in recent days to fight United Nations forces in Korea. Behind the affair is the interposition of a third power which wants to corrupt and destroy good feelings between the peoples of China and the United States."

Before the meeting adjourned provisionally until Tuesday at 1545 GMT, Mr. Vyshinsky spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Dulles' statement but reserved the right to "scrutinise" in detail at a later date.

He said Mr. Dulles had admitted Chinese territory was violated by describing the reconnaissance missions. On the bombing incidents, Mr. Vyshinsky said the planes shot up dozens of fishing boats and in one attack destroyed more than 500 houses of a Manchurian town.

The Peking delegates left shortly after the meeting in two United Nations limousines. General Wu spoke freely to Mr. Vyshinsky but refused to answer any questions from newsmen.—United Press.

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NOTICE

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., announce that, in connection with the commissioning of the new Zetland Street Substation, it is necessary to interrupt the Electricity Supply in the Central District of Victoria between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. on the morning of Wednesday, 29th November, 1950.
Areas affected:—

Duddell Street.

Ice House Street, from Queen's Road Central to Glenealy.

Queen's Road Central from Duddell Street to The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

Glenealy.

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